FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 31, 1915

Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

The Suffragist's Dream

President Wilson: My dear young lady, you have saved my life! How can I thank you?

The Suffragist: Put your party behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment and push!—You know how!

Vol. III JULY 31, 1915 No. 31

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Notes of the Week

Philadelphia Foreign Population Being Organized

THE first and thirty-ninth wards of Philadelphia, which have both a large foreign population, and are both notoriously machine-controlled, are being lined up for woman suffrage by the Woman Suffrage Society of the county of Philadelphia. The society has been working for five months in these two wards and has established a fine footing. The wards, which are listed as the first legislative district of the Woman Suffrage party, were in full control of the opposition five months ago.

The large foreign population of the districts made the extension of suffrage propaganda extremely difficult. Nevertheless, literature printed in foreign languages has been distributed, and, in several cases, suffrage speeches were made in foreign languages. Women have been reached by house-to-house canvassing, and a systematic canvass has been made of the men's organizations, churches, and the women's auxiliaries, and speakers sent to address them at the close of business meetings. Hundreds of pledges to vote for the suffrage amendment have been obtained from men previously opposed to the movement.

Suffrage Cartoons on New York Streets

A NEW feature of the outdoor meetings of the Woman Suffrage Party in New York City and one that holds a crowd for the greater part of forty minutes is the work of Miss Lou Rogers, the caricaturist.

Miss Rogers draws pictures for the open-air crowds which are suffrage sermons in lines. "Butting Up Against Hard Facts" shows the anti-suffrage goat ramming his head against an uncompromising wall of suffrage arguments. In another, the politician is on his knees asking for the man's vote, but haughtily ignoring the plea of the woman who begs favors. Another, which might be entitled "All Pay and No Say," show the welcome extended to a woman when she goes to pay her taxes, and how sternly she is waved aside when she approaches the ballot box with a vote. The contrast between conditions in the Western equal suffrage states and New York is shown in a picture of the Western citizen and his wife going happily to the polls together, while in New York the helpless wife is drawn along by her burly husband.

Great Torch to be Loaned to New Jersey Women

THE Greek torch which New York suffragists caused to be carried by relays throughout the State as a "pillar of fire" to guide women to political freedom is to be turned over to the suffragists of New Jersey as a means of helping their propaganda before the coming election.

Elaborate ceremonies have been arranged for August 7 when the transfer of the emblem of women's present status of unenlightenment will be formally made. On that day two tugs will leave the opposite banks of the Hudson, each conveying delegations from the suffrage organizations of the sister states; and as they meet in midstream, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, representing the New York delegation, will present the unlighted torch to Mrs. Abraham Van Winkle, president of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey.

The torch will then be brought to Jersey City under the escort of the New Jersey delegation, where the first in a series of state-wide meetings will be held on the steps of the City Hall. Thence the torch will be borne to Newark, Perth Amboy, Keyport, Keansburg and Atlantic Highlands, with appropriate exercises and speeches at each spot. At Atlantic Highlands a delegation of Monmouth County suffragists will receive the torch, which will be conveyed from that point to every part of the state, the entire itinerary consuming about a month.

In the event that the men of New Jersey vote "Yes," on October 19, the torch will be lighted, with appropriate ceremonies, by Mrs. Van Winkle and handed back to the New York sympathizers.

It is probable that the torch will be carried from New Jersey into Pennsylvania, where the same ceremonies will attend its progress among the votaries of equal franchise in that state.

Saved by Suffragist, Pledges Her His Vote

A PROMISE to vote for the woman suffrage amendment at the fall election was the reward exacted by Miss Grace Hank, of Troy, from Albert Vauz after she had saved him from drowning.

Vauz, who was swimming in the Mohawk River, was sinking when Miss Hank, who saw his peril from a boat in which she was sailing, held out an oar. With the assistance of a woman companion she dragged him into the boat.

"How can I thank you?" murmured Vauz as he regained his senses.

"By promising to vote for the suffrage amendment in the fall," replied Miss Hank, who is an ardent suffragist.

He promised.

Suffragist Invades Prize Fight Ring

SUFFRAGE invaded the prize fight ring last week when Mrs. Frances Brewer, a member of the New York State Campaign Committee, endeavored to address a crowd of two thousand "fight fans." A number of suffragists were present at the invitation of the management to investigate the conduct of boxing under the Frawley law, as well as to give a brief statement of their case for equal rights. Mrs. Brewer made an address from the ring before the fight and while the audience refused to listen and tried to hoot her down, she went through with her speech. In the language of the roped arena, it might be stated that she had more gameness than her opponents, and in a longer contest would have won easily.

Social Legislation in War Time

THE war in England seems to be upsetting much of the work accomplished by women in the past. The *Common Cause* (England, July 2) says: "One of those reforms for which voteless women have been continuously asking for years, has been that connected with our dairy supply. Last year the Milk and Dairies Act was actually passed with the general approval of the whole House. It represented a compromise between conflicting interests; but it was a good step forward in respect to the kind of legislation which women most value. Last week the Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board asked consent for 'a small bill to postpone the operation' of this act. Frankly, we do not like this 'small bill.' What exactly is the urgent necessity which calls for it? Mr. Hayes Fisher urged in the House of Commons last week that 'If you want to bring the acts into operation undoubtedly the staff of the authorities must be enlarged. Just now they are very limited and it would be very difficult indeed for the local authorities to enlarge their staff at the present time.' Further, it was urged that the Chief Medical Officer of Health is 'otherwise engaged' in 'doing very high duties and performing things very necessary.' Now, can any reason be shown why it is impossible to employ women to do the extra work which must be entailed? The excuse seems to us amazing. Here is an act fought for and won by those who realize that impure milk is a serious factor in the infant death-rate, and it is to be shelved because the authorities are busy! Yet nearly 80,000 women have registered here for war service and not 2,000 have been called upon! Surely the moment has come for these women also to be 'doing very high duties and performing things very necessary.' What more necessary than the work of guarding the lives of children?"

Women of France in War

IN FRANCE the women, like the men, are mobilized and at their posts. The French Red Cross is under the Ministry of War. It is made up of three organizations, the Association des Dames Françaises, the Association des Dames de France, and Au Secours des Blessés. These societies are part of the machinery of war, part of the military equipment of France. They are a military unit under the direct command of the Ministry of War.

In these societies each member is enrolled and is called upon like a soldier to go to her post of duty. An American woman who has been serving for four months in one of these hospitals writes recently in the *Birmingham Age-Herald*: "I have seen and learned much of the remarkable ability of these French women who have established hundreds of these auxiliary hospitals. In this hospital, as in all the hospitals of the Dames de France and the Dames Françaises, no one is paid but the charwoman who does the stairs and halls. . . . The organization and the self-sacrifice are alike wonderful. There is no 'White Linen Nurse' about it,—no bathing of the fevered brows,—but the hardest kind of work from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., when the night shift comes on. . . . There is no service too menial for these women to perform, and it is done as part of the great army fighting for its national life."

Another woman just arrived from France says: "Nothing can exceed the calm self-control and dignity of the French people, notably of the women. They indulge in no expressions of hate. War is cruel and they are braced for it. Sorrow and sacrifice are their portion and they accept it without a murmur."

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Women Voters Will See Senator Phelan

SENATOR PHELAN has consented to meet a deputation of California women next week, to hear their arguments on behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. This is the first time in the history of suffrage in California that a California Senator has ever been waited upon in deputation by a body of women voters.

The deputation was planned by Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Chairman of the Congressional Union in California; but once the idea of appealing to Senator Phelan on behalf of the women of the unenfranchised States took shape, the deputation seemed to grow of itself. Senator Phelan set three o'clock on Wednesday, July 28, as the date of his meeting with his California constituents. The announcement had not been made two days when the list of women volunteering to go on the deputation had mounted to two hundred.

Women of every profession and calling will be represented. Home makers, club women, professional women, labor women, business women—all have their representation in the hundreds of women who are enrolling to stand behind the plea which is to be made by California speakers for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Senator Phelan's predecessor, Senator Perkins, voted for the suffrage amendment, and the measure lost in the Senate by but eleven votes. For this reason the vote of Senator Phelan is valued especially highly by the enfranchised women of California. At the time of his election to the Senate Senator Phelan is said to have gone on record as opposed to the enfranchisement of the thirty-seven unenfranchised states through a national amendment. In spite of this opposition he is willing to hear the arguments of the women of California on behalf of the measure.

Distinguished women of all parties will be among the leaders of this deputation. The speakers are to be Mrs. Sarah Bard Field, Miss Fanny McClean, one of the leaders of the California suffrage movement and the principal of an Oakland High School; Miss Gail Laughlin, the brilliant lawyer, and Mr. Edwin Makham, the poet, author of "The Man with the Hoe."

The members of the Congressional Union feel honored in having this venerable poet, dear to the people of the west, lead the deputation. Mr. Markham this week visited the suffrage booth of the Congressional Union at the Exposition, and expressed his desire to help a cause he had always had at heart. He heard of the Phelan deputation, and asked to be allowed to accompany the women on their mission, and make a plea for the freedom of all women from the vantage ground of a poet.

Preceding the deputation the hundreds of women will meet at the Pompeian Court, a local café, for a deputation luncheon at which Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney and others will address the meeting.

Among the well-known California women who will go on the deputation to Senator Phelan are Mrs. Orlow Black, Mrs. Robert Dean, Mrs. Stanley Arnold, Mrs. William Kent, Miss Gail Laughlin, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. L. M. Culver, Miss Jessica Lee Briggs, Mrs. A. P. Black, Mrs. Frances Gibson, Mrs. John Tyrrell, Mrs. Rhody Ringrose, Mrs. Lenore Kothe, Miss Sally Field, Mrs. Jeanne Francoeur, Mrs. Augusta Jones, Mrs. Clarence E. Todd, Miss M. A. Ross, Mrs. Lilian Bishop Symes, Mrs. North Whitcombe, Mrs. Julia S. Sanborn, Dr. Anna Rude, Dr. Mary Sperry, Mrs. Clara Case, Mrs. T. P. D. Gray, Mrs. L. S. Dunstan, Miss Ruth White, Mrs. R. P. Dean, Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, Miss Berta Crone, Mrs. J. C. Levy, Mrs. Charles Gerry Wightman, Miss Marie Hofer, Miss Lucy C. Crosby, Mrs. A. D. Easton, Mrs. M. B. Stone, Mrs. A. E. Carter, Dr. Maria Fenton, Mrs. Helen M. Artieda, Miss Elizabeth Hill, Mrs. Austin Sperry, Miss Alicia Mosgrove, Dr. Alice M. Gosse, Dr. Mary E. Glover, Dr. Lily Bolderman, Dr. Ida B. Cameron, Dr. Anna Rud, Dr. Catherine Howard, Dr. Alice M. Wood, Dr. Alma Flynn, Miss M. Hollingsworth, Dr. I. B. Spence, Dr. Mary Mentzer, Mrs. Marshall Daragh, Miss Pauline Jacobson, Mrs. Hortense Russell, Miss Alma Sullivan, Miss Gladys Johnson, and others.

State and Federal Work

MISS LAVINIA DOCK, of New York City, one of the members of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union and an ardent worker in the New York state suffrage campaign, has taken a moment in the hurry and stress of the state campaign work to write a word in praise of the federal movement for woman suffrage.

Miss Dock is well known in New York as a nurse among the poor of New York City; she has been a resident member of the Nurses' Settlement on Henry Street since 1898. She served in the yellow fever epidemic in Florida and did relief work after the flood in Johnstown, Pa. Miss Dock is the author of a number of books on nursing and kindred subjects, among them, "Materia Medica for Nurses," which has passed through several editions; "Hygiene and Morality"; and in collaboration with Mary Adelaide Nutting, "A History of Nursing." She has also edited the proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Society of Training Schools for Nurses and is the secretary of the American Federation of Nurses and a member of the International Council of Nurses.

Miss Dock writes in part:

DEAR MISS PAUL AND MEMBERS OF THE UNION: "I simply cannot understand how anyone can regard your work as harmful to the state campaigns. *Diversity of function is not disunity;* on the contrary, it makes the only complete unity.

"To me both state and federal work are urgently needed, then the enemy is pressed from two sides instead of one. . . .

"State work is indispensable; but is not perhaps the very reason that it so long slumped to be found exactly in the long *absence* of a really *live* movement against Washington? For we all candidly agree that for a long time the national demonstrations to Congress were purely perfunctory, and had no pressure or snap or ginger in them.

"When the Congressional Union first came to New York, I was asked if I thought it would do the state campaign good or harm. I said, 'Great good, providing it attracted a fresh group, so that the same people should not be trying to do two pieces of work.' And this it did—fresh, vigorous, young, glorious, I call the group you gather about you in every state.

"Those workers who insist that there must be only one group, one type of work, forget that every army consists of many departments, all doing different things. *All people* can *never* be brought to work in one and the same group in one and the same way.

"There comes the vast good of diversified groupings. Each gets a following, bringing out a much greater total force than any one alone could get.

"I happen to know that a very recent canvass of the members of the Constitutional Convention has been taken,—just last week, indeed,—and no less than three New York City members have *completely reversed themselves* and come over to suffrage. That helps to prove that no real votes have been alienated.

"I also know, too, that the work of the Union has given party members a fresh instrument to use, for I have repeatedly heard them say in speeches to the voters words to this effect: 'If New York men do not give the vote, it will be brought about by a federal amendment.'

"Pay no attention to criticism. Go right ahead with your splendid daring and resourcefulness of youth.

"Ever sincerely yours,

"L. L. Dock."

A Correction

THE charming picture on page seven of the SUFFRAGIST of July 17 should have been entitled "Mrs. Charles deLoosey Oelrichs" instead of Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas. The editor greatly regrets the mistake.

Convention Plans

THE Congressional Union is holding a convention in every state, during the adjournment of Congress, in order to organize the suffrage sentiment existing in various states for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and to elect state chairmen who will send deputations to every U. S. Senator and Congressman, from his own constituents, asking him to support the federal suffrage amendment in the sixty-fourth session of Congress.

A convention is scheduled to take place in Colorado on August 16 and 17 at Colorado Springs. It will be organized by Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, of Washington, D. C., and North Carolina, who has recently moved her headquarters from Denver to Colorado Springs in order to hold her convention in the holiday city during the summer months.

The Utah convention will take place on August 19 and 20 in Salt Lake City and will be organized by Miss Mabel Vernon, of Wilmington.

In Rhode Island the convention will be held in Newport the last of August. Arrangements in that state are being made by Miss Margaret Whittemore, of Michigan, who has recently returned from San Francisco, where she was in charge of the Exposition Booth for the Congressional Union at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Oregon convention has been set for September 8 and 9 at Portland, and is in the hands of Miss Virginia Arnold, Congressional Union organizer for Oregon.

In Michigan the convention will be organized in Detroit by Miss Margaret Whittemore on October 1 and 2, after her return from Rhode Island to her own state.

In South Carolina Miss Susan P. Frost, President of the Charleston League of the South Carolina Woman Suffrage Association, will arrange a convention for the Congressional Union at Charleston on November 18 and 19.

In Idaho Miss Mabel Vernon will arrange a convention for August 25 at Boise.

In Wyoming a convention will be held under the direction of Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in Cheyenne, in the latter part of August.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Men and the President

THE *Washington Times,* of July 20, writes: "The prospect of one of the most serious labor controversies ever faced by the government hung in the balance today while President Wilson considered the petition of the employees at the arsenal and navy yard, asking him to direct Secretary of the Navy Daniels to restore the wage scale in force prior to July 1.

"The President directed Mr. Daniels to submit to him all the papers in connection with the dispute; the papers were in his hands shortly after noon.

"A strike at the Washington Navy Yard is considered inevitable unless a restoration of the former wage scale is ordered.

"Many of the men at the yard not only wish a return to the former wage scale, but are in favor of holding out for even higher wages in view of the prices now being paid at private plants. Of most serious concern to army and navy officials is the prospect that a strike at the Washington yard may be followed in the spirit of sympathy by similar 'walk-outs' at the government yards and arsenals.

"With some of the largest private plants in the country tied up by strikes, the stoppage of work in the government plants will be a serious development at a time when the foreign relations of the United States are in a state of critical uncertainty."

Will women please note that not a single paper has (to our knowledge) labeled the request of the government employees "militant," or denounced them for their attempt to "trouble" the President at a time when he had "serious problems to consider?"

Nevertheless, the men bring their request to the President with the plain understanding that if their demand is not acceded to, a strike at the Washington Navy Yard will be ordered; and just at the time when this tie-up in the manufacture of war munitions will constitute a serious problem for the government.

The right of government employees to take this action is not questioned, because every thinking man realizes that the problem of the government is also the workers' problem. The need of this government and other governments for munitions is one of the factors of the situation that make the reduction of his wages so unfair, and make his demand for higher wages reasonable.

The time that is critical for the government is critical for the people, and if they allow that time to pass without taking a stand for justice, they will never be able to continue their work on the right terms.

In the same way the time that is critical for the government of this country is critical for the women of the country. If our foreign relations are involved, women will be the first and heaviest sufferers. Women too will be instantly appealed to by men, in office and out of office, to make the last sacrifices for their country's welfare.

If women are to serve their country on the right terms, they must, when this crisis is before the nation, force upon the attention of the whole people their need for self-government.

The extraordinary thing is that when women do express a desire for fair terms of service to their country, a torrent of abuse is poured upon them from the daily press, abusing their lack of sense and lack of good-will, and declaring in crushing editorials, "We might have voted for you before this, but now ——!"

This criticism of the press, shallow and cheap as it is, unfortunately imposes on the minds of some women, and makes them nervously apprehensive that the cause of women is indeed injured by their stand for their own rights.

It may help women to a more stable view of the suffrage situation to see how promptly men recognize the right of men to strike and strike hard for just terms of work at a time when their work is most needed and they can most easily secure serious consideration of their requests.

National Legislation and National Enfranchisement

THE *Christian Science Monitor,* of July 19, says:

"President Wilson appointed one year ago a commission upon the subject of national aid for vocational education and the bill resulting from the work of that commission is now awaiting action by Congress. This special and far-reaching measure, if passed, will provide for the expending annually of $7,000,000. . . .

"The question hinges largely upon the query as to whether the country is so deeply in need of vocational training, in the public schools especially, as to warrant the government taking a considerable part in the promotion and administration of this education. The federal commission declares that there is such a need."

This bill, the result of a commission appointed by the President, will undoubtedly receive the attention of the Administration forces in the next Congress.

The Administration that has declared the question of woman suffrage to be a matter for the states because of the "passion" of the Chief Executive for "local self-government," is ready to promote and administer a national education bill which will affect the lives of individual women and the interests of their children all over the country.

The right of women to administer their affairs is a "local issue," but the right of the government to appropriate $7,000,000, drawn from women's taxes as well as men's, is not a local issue.

The phrase of the Chief Executive that in opposing the national enfranchisement of women he is actuated primarily by a passion for local self-government, is getting thinner every day. If women's interests can be controlled nationally, if women's money can be disbursed nationally, women's rights to safeguard their interests can be nationally guaranteed.

Virginia Women for Federal Amendment

CONGRESSMAN CARLIN, of Virginia, learned last Tuesday from women in his own district of the desire of Virginia women for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

Mr. Carlin, who received his visitors with great amiability, said he could not favor woman suffrage because it would make women masculine and injure their attractiveness for men. He said, however, that if a majority of the ladies of his district favored woman suffrage, he would give it his support in Congress.

The delegation accepted the challenge, and will try to persuade Mr. Carlin, through successive deputations representing different classes and sections of his district, that the women of his constituency are strongly organized behind the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The deputation, which was organized by Mrs. Henry Lockwood, of Clarendon, Congressional Union chairman of the 8th Congressional district, and president of the Equal Suffrage League of Alexandria and Fairfax counties, gathered at Clarendon, Va., at ten o'clock last Tuesday morning, and proceeded in automobiles, gay with purple, white, and gold flags, to the House Office Building, where they were received by Mr. Carlin in the Democratic caucus room.

In opening the deputation, Mrs. Lockwood referred briefly to the amazing growth of suffrage sentiment in the eighth district.

Mr. Carlin struck in at this point and told the delegation that while he had voted in the last Congress, as Chairman of a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, in favor of reporting the federal suffrage amendment to the House, and thus giving the Members of the House an opportunity to record their vote upon it, he had voted against it himself on the floor of the House.

"I want," said Mr. Carlin, "to be perfectly frank and candid. I feel that no Representative can attain any end who is not absolutely honest with his constituents; therefore I say to you frankly, ladies, before you present your case, that in voting against the federal suffrage amendment in the last Congress, I reflected the opinion of my district, for I feel that the majority of the ladies, as well as the men, are not desirous of suffrage for women in the state of Virginia. You may not remember, but the state of Virginia was one of the first, if not the first state, to place woman on an equality with man in matters affecting her property rights. I am sure we are all proud of Virginia. I think that the men of Virginia have done everything in their power for the ladies, and I would ask you now, ladies, what law you could suggest you would like in the state of Virginia, which you haven't."

Nine or ten women said at once that women ought to be on the school boards.

"There is no reason now why women cannot be on a school board," said Mr. Carlin.

Miss Mattie Gundry, rising, said promptly, "Mr. Carlin, I must differ with you; I ran for the school board and was elected by a large majority, only to find that the Virginia law says that members of the school board must be 'qualified voters.'"

"That is not a question of the law," answered Mr. Carlin, confused but fluent. "That is simply a sex disqualification."

Mrs. Lockwood then introduced Mrs. Herman E. Gasch, who made a brief and pointed speech showing women's interest in such civic matters as the condition of schools and transit facilities in Alexandria County.

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, who followed Mrs. Gasch, and spoke briefly amid deep silence, said in part: "I do not feel that I can agree with you when you say that the women of the eighth district are your constituents equally with the men. I am one of those women to whom you refer. I not only have a residence in your district, Mr. Carlin, but I own property in my own name in your district, and I do not feel that I have the protection of the law. One of the great Democrats, Senator Owen, in the suffrage debate in the Senate, showed very clearly that women are not protected under the law, although guaranteed that protection by the constitution. Senator Owen said that women who own property and are taxed for that property, but who cannot vote for the judge or the sheriff or other officers who have to do with that property, are not protected."

Mrs. Gardner then reminded Mr. Carlin that although all the women present naturally desired his interest and cooperation in suffrage, that their mission was principally to urge him to work in the next Congress for the furtherance of the suffrage amendment, that the question might be placed before the legislatures of the states for decision.

She said, in speaking on this point, "Mr. Carlin, you have referred to the fact that the women of Virginia have not seemed to appreciate what the men of Virginia have done for them. Personally I do not think it is a question of appreciation or gratitude. We are not asking kindness. We are asking for simple justice. You, who are a keen lawyer, of course know that the federal amendment is a simple and logical and economic method of putting this great question before the state legislatures. The state legislature of Virginia, for instance, is representative and can act on woman suffrage, in cooperation with other state legislatures, for the whole people One reason for putting it before the state legislatures, in this way, is to save the women of Virginia—and I am sure you will agree with me that you want to save them—from the humiliating work of petitioning every class of man from the rag-picker up, and begging their individual interest in this question."

This appeal Mr. Carlin did not meet, but parted from the deputation with undiminished affability. The women who saw him, accept his statement that he will be guided by the opinion of his constituency in his attitude to suffrage; and will proceed to show him that the eighth district of Virginia stands for the federal suffrage amendment.

Among the members of the deputation were Mrs. Henry Lockwood, Clarendon; Miss Mattie Gundry, Falls Church; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Columbia Pike; Mrs. Herman E. Gasch, Fairfax County; Mrs. R. C. L. Moncure, Falls Church; Mrs. J. Hagan, Ballston; Mrs. Crandall Mackey, Alexandria County; Mrs. Hifton King, Fairfax County; Mrs. William Smith, Ballston; Mrs. Lula Hall, Clarendon; Mrs. Lewis Hester, Clarendon; Mrs. Ida May Waters, Cherrydale; Mrs. Styles, Falls Church; Mrs. George Hawhurst, Falls Church; Miss Elizabeth Dabney, Falls Church; Mrs. Howell, of Falls Church; Mrs. King, of Alexandria; Mrs. Ryall Albertson, Falls Church; Mrs. Charles Greathouse, Fort Meyer Heights; Mrs. C. M. Rippey, of Vienna, and Mrs. Bertha Mulhall, Mulhall, Virginia.

An Interview

MR. HUSTON THOMPSON, assistant Attorney-General of the United States, recently spoke at a Chautauqua meeting given at New Milford, Connecticut, of the anxiety of President Wilson that the voice of the people may be heard before his own decisions are made. "The Government must be trusted," said Mr. Thompson: "appealed to for help when we have positive needs, knowing that we have the ear and heart of public officials. While," Mr. Thompson went on, "there is some temptation on the part of government officials to lose touch with the people by reason of isolation in the Capital and the sense of power that comes with the control over government equipment, the voice of the people can be, in a striking sense, 'the voice of God.'"

When the meeting was over, Mrs. Mary Beard put the following question to Mr. Thompson: "When President Wilson listens so earnestly for the voice of the people, why does he not hear the women people?"

Mr. Thompson, loyal to his chief and friend, the President of the United States, replied that the President thought suffrage "a matter for the states."

We then asked, "Why does he not express an opinion in New Jersey?"

Of course no answer came. What answer could come? There was a murmur of "belief in the great silent voices of women;" but it was scarcely audible, for Mr. Thompson is from Colorado.

New Member of the Advisory Council

MRS. HENRY RIDGLY, of Dover, Delaware, has become a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Ridgly is one of the most influential women in Delaware and belongs to a leading family of that little state.

OTHER leading suffragists who have added their names to the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union are Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, of Little Rock, Arkansas, President of the Political Equality League of Little Rock, and Mrs. O. F. Ellington, President of the Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Ellington and Mrs. Cotman carried on the brilliant campaign which secured last spring a two-thirds' vote in both houses of the Arkansas legislature for the woman suffrage amendment. The measure failed to go to the people only because of the law of that state that not more than three constitutional amendments can be presented to the people at any one election. The suffrage amendment was the fourth constitutional amendment to pass the last Arkansas legislature.

Mrs. Cotnam and Mrs. Ellington, with Miss Gertrude Watkins, Vice-President of the Political Equality League of Little Rock, are now assisting in the New York state suffrage campaign.

The "Protected Sex"

GEORGE CREEL writes in the New York *Call*, July 11, "There are 50,000 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, yet the total inspecting force is twenty-four. Although there are over 200,000 women and children at work in these factories, only four of the inspectors are women. Unlike the equal suffrage states, where all working women are included in the law, the Massachusetts statute excludes practically all women except in factories and mills."

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Suffrage Thé Dansant at Newport

ARRANGEMENTS for the brilliant suffrage thé dansant at Newport, the first affair of its kind ever given for suffrage in the "summer capital," are complete, as we go to press.

The thé dansant will be held at Marble House, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Newport home, on Saturday afternoon, July 31.

The General Chairman of the affair is Mrs. Leonard Thomas, one of Newport's beautiful young matrons; serving as chairmen under her are Mrs. Henry Oelrichs, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Miss Maria de Barril, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, Miss Doris Ryer and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt.

There will be exhibition dancing by Mr. Durant and Miss Merritt.

For the best amateur dancing eight beautiful silver cups have been donated. Cups were given by Mrs. Preston Sattherwhite for the children, who will dance from three till four o'clock, one girl and one boy receiving a prize; and four by Mrs. John Jay Mason, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Mrs. Marsden J Perry and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, for the other dancers.

Mr. Durant, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt will judge the dancing.

Wonderful generosity has been shown in the donations given to the thé dansant.

The music will be contributed by Mr. Conrad and his full orchestra. Mr. Fejer and his orchestra have also most kindly given their services.

The Vanderbilt Hotel has offered to give, entirely free of charge, refreshments, tea, service, tables, and so on.

A Ford automobile will be disposed of by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, acting as a committee of two.

Mrs. George Huhn has had a very valuable pedigree bulldog donated, which will also be disposed of at the thé dansant.

All kinds of entertainments for the little children have been arranged. Miss Doris Ryer will provide a Punch and Judy show and a fishing pond for them.

The ice cream has been given by Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary. The cake will be provided by Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs. The floral decorations are in the hands of Mrs. Charles Oelrichs.

Committee for The Dansant, Marble House, Newport.

Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Henry Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Maria de Barril, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Jay Mason, Mrs. Marsden Perry.

Among those who have been present at the meetings held to organize the affair, which will be one of the brilliant events of the Newport season, are Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont; Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. William Van Beuren, Mrs. Whitman, the wife of Governor Whitman of New York, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Henry P. Perry, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Miss Kitty Laurence, Countess Czyza, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, Miss Doris Ryer, Miss Ethel Huhn, Mrs. George Huhn, Mrs. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Beverly Bogert, Miss Maria de Barril, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. C. B. Hillhouse, Mrs. W. B. Caperton, Mrs. Preston Sattherwhite, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Mrs. Blanche M. Thomas and the Misses Ridlon.

Suffrage Deputation in Minnesota

A DEPUTATION of members of the Congressional Union in St. Paul to Congressman Van Dyke, of that city, created a breeze in the political circles of Minnesota.

The demonstration was part of the national plan to show the depth of sentiment existing in favor of the federal suffrage amendment.

On Friday, July 23, the delegation assembled in front of the St. Paul Hotel, and preceded by a band, walked a block to Rice Park, where an automobile was standing waiting for the women who were to conduct an open-air meeting. Miss Elsa Ueland and Miss Josephine Schain, both of Minneapolis, started the procession off at twelve promptly.

It was led by Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Chairman of the Fourth District. The large banner inscribed "Minnesota Branch of the Congressional Union," carried by Miss Alma Haupt, followed Mrs. Colvin, and behind her came the delegates walking two abreast. They were led by Mrs. Alden H. Potter, state chairman of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. There were twenty-five in the procession, which with banners of purple, white and gold, and small yellow pennants bearing the slogan "Votes for Women," presented a very creditable appearance.

Mr. Van Dyke met the delegation, as he had promised, on the steps of the postoffice, and after being photographed, invited them to his office upstairs. Twenty-six women went with him, among them being Mrs. M. M. Thygeson, First Vice-President of the Women's Welfare League; Mrs. Henry Carling, Vice-President of the Political Equality Club; Miss Agnes Peterson of the Women's and Children's Department of the Bureau of Labor; and Miss Elizabeth Evans, Secretary of the Minimum Wage Commission.

Mrs. Colvin spoke very briefly, assuring Mr. Van Dyke that they did not come asking him to bind himself to a definite line of action next year or to find out what he thought but to tell him of their wishes. The members of his District had come to the belief that the most direct and dignified way to get the franchise was by amending the constitution of the United States. The women before him were not politically free and so did not represent any one party, but they were united in one thing,—they stood for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, known in the last Congress as the Bristow-Mondell amendment; and would firmly oppose any substitute.

Miss Mary McFadden, legislative chairman of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, spoke as a Democrat, asking Mr. Van Dyke to keep the party of Thomas Jefferson true to its old standards of freedom.

Mr. Van Dyke promised to give the matter his most earnest attention, and said he would be glad to meet other delegations, both in St. Paul and in Washington, whenever they decided to meet him.

In the meantime a very large crowd had assembled outside and speeches were made by Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Miss Elsa Ueland, both organizers for the Congressional Union; Miss Josephine Schain and Mrs. Andreas Ueland. The band played between the speeches. THE SUFFRAGIST was sold and an excellent collection taken up. The meeting was over by half past one o'clock.

The deputation was a very influential one; it included Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Miss Mary McFadden, Miss Elsa Ueland, Minnesota organizer for the Congressional Union; Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, founder of the Minneapolis Wage Earners' Suffrage League and Minnesota organizer for the Congressional Union; Miss Josephine Schain, Grand Marshal of the suffrage procession held in Minneapolis last year; Miss Marie Corey, organizer of the Garment Workers' Union; Miss Alice O'Brien, vice-chairman of the fourth district; Miss Anita Furness, Treasurer of the Minnesota Congressional Union and granddaughter of Governor Ramsay, first governor of Minnesota; Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Alden H. Potter, chairman of the Minnesota Congressional Union; Mrs. Joseph Strong, chairman of the Travelers' Aid Section of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Agnes Doherty, formerly vice-president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Alma Haupt, director of playgrounds in St. Paul; Mrs. N. M. Thygeson, member of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Milton Firestone, Mrs. J. C. Holman, Mrs. C. E. Furness, Mrs. G. O. House, Mrs. C. A. Severance, Mrs. Robert Olds, Mrs. Walter Ramsay, Mrs. Frank D. Williams, Mrs. Henry Carling, Mrs. H. B. R. Briggs, Mrs. A. M. Burt, Miss Eliza Evans, Miss Agnes Peterson, and Miss Cornelia Lusk.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Exposition Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth, Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*

City Headquarters: 125 *Lick Building, San Francisco.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

SUCCESSFUL tri-weekly meetings continue at the Suffrage Exhibit at the Exposition. During the coming week Mrs. Marshall Daragh, Mrs. Augusta Jones, and Miss Ida Green, secretary of the National Travelers' Aid Society, are the hostesses. This week two notable meetings have been held at the suffrage exhibit. On Tuesday Mrs. Stanley Arnold, the daughter of Mrs. William Kent, acted as hostess at an unusually crowded meeting. The booth meetings have all become overflow meetings, the avenue outside the booth being always filled with as many interested listeners as the booth itself holds. Californians, in fact, now get the federal suffrage idea, and have stopped asking why there should be suffrage meetings in a "free" state.

On Mrs. Arnold's day Mrs. W. I. Thomas, the wife of Professor Thomas of Chicago University, was the speaker. Mrs. Thomas came to the coast as National Secretary of the Woman's Peace Party, and as the personal representative of Miss Jane Addams. Mrs. Thomas made her strong plea for the national enfranchisement of women a plea also for universal peace, telling a gripping story of the part women are playing in the avoidable tragedy of Europe.

On Thursday Mrs. Woodnut Burr of Los Gatos, Chairman of the Union in Santa Clara County, was hostess at the Booth, and made a forthright talk on the work of the Congressional Union in the counties, and the way in which it was knitting together the women of all political faiths. She repudiated the current fiction that the Union is now opposing the Democratic party. Mrs. C. B. Hurf of San Jose, a co-worker with Mrs. Burr in her county, made a talk which appealed to the eastern women present in which she told of the fight the women of San Jose had made for a cleaner civic life. Mrs. Fred Patterson of Iowa, a visitor at the exposition, also spoke at the booth this week, telling of the fruitless battles in her state, and just why women were beginning to turn to the federal amendment as the short-cut to freedom. Mrs. Patterson made it clear that state loyalty and state campaigns did not make work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment inconsistent or impossible.

Among the distinguished additional members and visitors this week were Miss Bessie Stoddart, a member of the Playground Commission appointed by Governor Johnson to make a recreational state survey; Mrs. Thomas A. Thacher, the mother of Mrs. Kent; Mr. William L. Thacher of New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. C. M. Dickens of Mobile, Ala.; Dr. Nettie Erskine of Steubenville, Ohio; Mrs. E. E. Williams of Shelbyville, Tenn.; Miss A. M. Donnelly and Miss Sylvia Ewan of Cincinnati; Miss Anne Kleefeld and Miss Marion Price of Philadelphia; Miss Prudence Simpson Dresser of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. W. C. Collier, Goliad, Texas; Mrs. J. S. Callicut, Corsicana, Texas; Mrs. Emma L. Grady of Phoebus, Virginia; Miss J. P. Earnshaw of Raleigh, North Carolina, and others.

The California Branch of the Congressional Union has this week started a new Committee of One Hundred under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, one of the notable women of California. This Committee will finance the Union's booth at the Exposition for the rest of the Exposition year. Those who have already joined the Committee and pledged themselves to raise twenty-five dollars are: Miss Ruth White, Mrs. Frank P. Deering, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Henry Sahlein, Dr. Mary Sperry, Miss Gail Laughlin, Miss Berta Crone, Miss Vivian Pierce, Mrs. J. D. Hampton, Miss Iris Calderhead, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, Miss Anne Pierce and Miss M. Hollingsworth.

Vivian Pierce.

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty-first Street, New York.*
Chairman: *Mrs. William L. Colt.*

MRS. WILLIAM L. COLT left on July 22 for Tennessee. She spoke last week at a Congressional Union meeting in Johnson City, and will endeavor to hold as many meetings as possible while in the state.

Two very successful meetings were held under the auspices of the Congressional Union on July 19, by Mrs. William Spencer Murray. The first, at the summer home of Mrs. B. T. Corlies, at Hurricane, Essex County, New York; the second about half a mile away, in the Lecture Room at Glenmore, formerly the Davidson Summer School of Philosophy, now the property of Professor C. M. Bakewell of Yale University.

It was originally planned by Mrs. Murray to have only one morning meeting at Mrs. Corlies' house, but a drizzling rain descended, and the muddy road through the forest from Glenmore to Hurricane was too much of an obstacle to the Glenmore cottagers. However, much interest was shown by the summer visitors at the Hurricane Lodge, and there was an enthusiastic meeting at Mrs. Corlies'. Mrs. Murray spoke on the work and political policy of the Congressional Union.

In the afternoon the second meeting took place at Glenmore with a still larger attendance, and after the speaking by Mrs. Murray was over tea was served. A good collection and a number of subscriptions to the SUFFRAGIST were the result of the two meetings.

Some of the young people at Hurricane are planning a suffrage entertainment to take place in August.

Elizabeth W. Colt.

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

A SERIES of street meetings was held in Baltimore last week, after the return of Mrs. Latimer from Delaware and New York. Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, of Chevy Chase, was the principal speaker.

Mrs. M. T. Johnston and Miss Mary B. Dixon are arranging meetings for the Eastern Shore.

The summer resort campaign will begin in the early part of August, and will include trips to Cambridge, Oxford, and Easton.

Marguerite Soper, Vice-Chairman.

Rhode Island

Headquarters: 43 *Bellevue Avenue, Newport.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

MISS MARGARET FAY WHITTEMORE is in charge of the work at Newport in the absence of Miss Isabella Mott.

On July 21 a drawing-room meeting, arranged by Miss Mott, was held at the home of Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul were the speakers. Mrs. Monroe Hopkins, of Washington, D. C., assisted in the management of the meeting. Tea was served by Mrs. Oelrichs at the close of the afternoon.

On Wednesday evening, July 21, Miss Whittemore and Miss Paul spoke at a street meeting, the first held in Newport this year.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held at headquarters, 43 Bellevue Avenue, to arrange for the thé dansant on July 31. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont presided. Mrs. M. Ridlon, of Chicago, was added to the list of Chairmen in charge of the thé dansant under the general chairmanship of Mrs. Leonard Thomas.

On Sunday, July 25, the Chairmen who are organizing the thé dansant met at Marble House at four o'clock as guests of Mrs. Belmont.

On July 25, Miss Whittemore spoke at the Convention Hall on the beach.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Minnesota

Chairman: *Mrs. Alden H. Potter,* 2849 *Irving Avenue, South, Minneapolis.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Gertrude Hunter.*

THIS past week Miss Elsa Ueland has been assisting me in the southern part of the state, where we have been concentrating on the town of St. Peter, the home of Charles Davis, Congressman from the Third Congressional District, who voted against suffrage in the last session of Congress.

We found that although no organizations were there, a strong sentiment had developed which was waiting to be expressed. We found many prominent women, among them Mrs. H. L. Stark, a leader in the Federated Club work in this state; Mrs. McGrath, the President of the Catholic Women's Guild; Mrs. H. N. Benson, the wife of the State Senator from that district who voted for the measure in our state legislature last winter; Mrs. Z. S. Gault, the mother of Congressman Davis' private secretary, and many others who said they had never before heard a suffrage speech and were now greatly interested.

Many of the prominent business men offered us all possible help, and especially the Rector of the Episcopal Church, who gave us assistance in every way, going with us personally to interview the newspapers, calling on his active parishioners and assisting us in our street meeting.

Mrs. McGrath arranged a small meeting at her house where we spoke to an interested group of Catholic women as well as some from other clubs and societies of the town.

Friday night we held a very successful street meeting, Miss Ueland and I speaking from an auto furnished by Mrs. H. S. Sackett, a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, whose daughter drove the car. It was a glorious night, and not only was the street crowded, but many autos and buggies stopped to hear what was being said.

It was particularly fine that Miss Arnold and other Oregon women should have interviewed Mr. Davis, and learned that he favored the federal suffrage amendment now. This of course was widely welcomed in his own town, and when he returns to St. Peter this week, he will find a strongly developed sentiment to support him in his new attitude on the suffrage question.

Yesterday afternoon we went to Henderson, the county seat of Sibley County, and here we found immediately some suffragists who will arrange a meeting for us on Thursday afternoon when we will return to explain the work for the federal amendment.

This week we will visit Fairibault and Red Wing, two other important towns in Mr. Davis' district, returning on Friday to hold street meetings in St. Paul, on the occasion of the deputation to Mr. Van Dyke, Congressman from the Fourth District.

Comparatively no organizing has been done in Minnesota previously, but everywhere we find women who have been seriously considering the suffrage question, and are interested in the Congressional Union plan of working.

Gertrude Hunter.

(*Continued on page* 8.)

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
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This will save much inconvenience

Contributions Toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(*Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

List of Contributors From July 19 Through July 24

Mrs. S. B. Field	$5.15
Miss F. Jewett	10.00
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst	500.00
Mrs. Helen Conway	5.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith	2.00
Dr. Mary Thompson Stevens	2.00
Mrs. James Whittemore	25.00
Mrs. Louise Lockwood Thurber	15.00
Hon. E. J. Hill	10.00
Mrs. S. M. Stoddard	8.00
Mrs. Delphine D. Ashbaugh	25.00
Membership fees	22.00
Total	$629.15
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	70,175.24
Total through July 24	$70,804.79

5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

(*In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.*)

JULY 20 THROUGH JULY 24

Mrs. E. H. Gray	1
Mrs. Ella Rush Murray	1
Miss Isabella Mott	5
Mrs. E. S. Evans	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	1
Mrs. Nina E. Allender	1
Miss Margaret Whittemore	3
Mrs. H. M. Holton	2
Miss Jessie Anthony	1
Miss Mabel Vernon	3
Miss Maud F. Clark	1
Miss Elsie Hill	2
Mrs. Gertrude Hunter	2
Mrs. L. N. Clark	1
	25
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,124
Total to July 24	1,149

New Members

AMONG the new members who have recently joined the Congressional Union are Miss Pauline Jacobson, journalist, San Francisco; Miss Hattie Nathan Drady, lecturer, San Francisco; Miss Elsa Dolder, cashier, Sausalito, California; Miss Elinora D. Pratt, attorney, San Francisco; Mrs. Alma M. McGrath, St. Peter, Minn., President of the Catholic Women's Guild; Mrs. Court F. Wood, Washington, D. C., President of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. H. N. Benson, St. Peter, Minn., wife of State Senator Benson, himself a believer in woman suffrage.

Campaign Through the Country

(*Continued from page 7.*)

Connecticut

Chairman: *Mrs. W. D. Ascough, 4 Washington Street, Hartford.*

THE Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union is following up its deputations to Congressmen and Senators by sending to each man who has been visited a framed photograph of the group of suffragists, and by taking a subscription to the SUFFRAGIST for him. The photographs taken of the groups have included the Congressmen themselves, and in the case of Mr. Glynn, also the Congressman's wife; and it is hoped that the picture, neatly framed, will be a reminder of the deputation and of the Susan B. Anthony amendment for which the women came to plead.

Annie G. Porritt.

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street, Washington, D. C.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Nina E. Allender.*

TWO excellent open-air meetings were held last week.

In addition, the first suffrage meeting to be held at Glen Echo Park took place last Friday evening. Mrs. Nina E. Allender, Mrs. William Clagett, Mrs. M. E. Brooke, and Miss Lucy Burns spoke before the moving picture screen to the holiday crowds. SUFFRAGISTS sold quickly.

Mrs. M. E. Brooke held a beautiful meeting, at Chevy Chase Lake, for the motormen and conductors on the Chevy Chase Car Line. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Stevens, of Chevy Chase, went with Mrs. Brooke. The meeting was held at the terminal station, during the hours of "changing shift," at the request of one of the conductors on the line. This conductor had seen Mrs. Brooke distributing literature on the car, and asked her to come and tell them about suffrage; "they had so little time to study of the question!"

Marie Moore Forrest, Secy.

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